

GUIGON CHARGES STEAM ROLLING METHODS BY CLUB

Three Chorus Members
Dropped From Board
of Governors.

CHAIR SUSTAINED AFTER APPEAL

Banks, Brockenbrough and Netherwood Not Included in List
Made Up by Nominating
Committee for Wednesday
Club—Corley Is Re-
Elected President.

In spite of charges that they were being ousted for upholding a printed criticism of the chorus in the recent Music Festival, R. F. Banks, Benjamin Brockenbrough and A. Netherwood, chorus representatives on the board of governors, were dropped by the Wednesday Club last night at its annual meeting. In the course of the election, President J. G. Corley laid down a ruling that drew from Captain A. B. Guigon the charge of steam roller methods and gag rule.

Trouble was precipitated when the nominating committee, composed of C. F. W. Underwood, C. T. Tanner and Horace F. Smith, brought in a list of sixteen men, who were placed in nomination for the sixteen seats on the board, without including Messrs. Banks, Brockenbrough and Netherwood, who served on the board during the past year. The only other members of the old board to be dropped were Messrs. Thalhimer and William H. White, who were dropped by the club. As President Corley was about to put the committee's list to a vote, Captain Guigon rose to ask why Banks, Brockenbrough and Netherwood had been removed.

"There is a long-standing rule in the Wednesday Club," he said, "that efficiency, constancy and fidelity in office is rewarded by continuance in office. Messrs. Banks, Brockenbrough and Netherwood have been singing members of the club for years; they were last year honored by being the first members of the chorus to be given seats on the board. In the public opinion, they have rendered faithful, devoted and efficient service. I demand to know why they have been dropped."

"Is it not," asked Captain Guigon, with heat, "because they were guilty of free speech? Have they not been dropped because they dared to express an honest opinion, although it was not in line with the policy of the club?"

President Corley thereupon ruled that no further nominations could be made, as the nominating committee had prepared the names of the sixteen members and presented them for election.

"Such a ruling is preposterous," declared Captain Guigon. "You, in reality, give to the three members of the nominating committee the power of electing the board. The singing and subsinging members of the club have no vote. They vote for the state or not at all. I protest against the ruling and ask a vote."

After very warm discussion, in which Captain Guigon's criticism of the ruling that the nominating committee's list was final was put to a vote and the president sustained, 51 to 13, Mr. Corley formally refused to entertain Captain Guigon's appeal.

Called It a State.
President Corley thereupon ruled that no further nominations could be made, as the nominating committee had prepared the names of the sixteen members and presented them for election.

FOREIGN NATIONS PROTEST AGAINST TARIFF MEASURE

Simmons Will Take Up
Matter With State
Department.

CONSIDERED AT CABINET MEETING

Claim Made That Certain Clauses
of Underwood Bill Would
Abrogate Existing Treaties.
Hearings by Senate Finance
Subcommittees Come
to End.

Washington, May 27.—Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, will call at the State Department tomorrow to discuss with Secretary Bryan the perplexing problems which have arisen because of foreign protests to administrative features of the tariff bill. Nearly the entire time of today's Cabinet meeting was devoted to this phase of the situation.

Senator Simmons, after arranging today for a conference with the Secretary of State, admitted that numerous protests had been filed with the committee from Germany, France, Great Britain and other countries. He said that before the committee took action relating to them, the whole question would be thoroughly discussed with the State Department.

Complaints have been made that certain clauses of the Underwood bill would abrogate treaties with foreign countries. It was said that the German ambassador would soon bring to Washington a protest against the provision which would grant a 5 per cent discount in the tariff on imports from American owned or controlled vessels. There have been intimations that President Wilson would not object to an elimination of this provision, which is said to be held by Germany to violate the commerce and navigation treaty of 1825. Ambassador Jusserand, of France, also has lodged protests which the Finance Committee chairman and State Department heads will discuss.

Tariff Hearings End.
Tariff hearings by the Senate Finance subcommittees, which have been in progress for nearly a month, closed to-night, and to-morrow will begin the actual work of revising the schedules as they came from the House.

With the close of the hearings the tariff became the subject of discussion in the Senate, and another tilt between tariff lobbyists and another tilt between Democratic Senators on the sugar question.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, in a speech, during which he declared he would support the Underwood bill as it comes from the Finance Committee, branded as a false reflection of public sentiment in his own State a protest against the sugar schedule forwarded to the Senate by bankers and commercial organizations of Denver. This communication had been submitted by Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, by request Senator Thomas described the effort being carried on by the beet sugar monopoly to manufacture artificial public sentiment and bring it to bear on the Senators from Colorado.

Attacks Over-Capitalization.
Senator Thomas attacked the "over-capitalization" of the beet sugar companies, declaring that the over-capitalization of the companies in Colorado was \$20,000,000 water, on which they paid dividends on the "preferred stock," and that one of the companies had a surplus in excess of \$10,000,000.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, said that

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TWO RECEIVERS APPOINTED FOR FRISCO SYSTEM

Action Urged as Only
Solution of Financial
Difficulties.

PETITION HEARD BY JUDGE SANBORN

Immediate Cause of Embarrassment
Is Maturing on June 1 of
Short Time Notes for \$2,250,000—Impending Crisis Is
Depressing Influence on
Stock for Some Time.

St. Louis, Mo., May 27.—Thomas H. West, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis Trust Company, and B. L. Winchell, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, were appointed receivers for the railroad in the Federal district court here late to-day.

Appointment of the receivers here took place about an hour after appointment of ancillary receivers for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, a subsidiary of the Frisco, by the United States district court in Chicago.

Application for the appointment of receivers for the St. Louis and San Francisco was made to Circuit Judge Walter H. Sanborn, who came here from St. Paul to-day especially to hear the Frisco matter, by the North American Company, which is said to be creditors of the Frisco to the extent of \$400,000. The receivership was urged as the only solution of the financial difficulties of the road by James Campbell, of St. Louis, president of the North American Company.

The immediate cause of the receivership was the maturing on June 1 of short time notes issued by the road for \$2,250,000, which bear 5 per cent interest.

Depressing Influence.
The impending crisis in the affairs of the Frisco has a depressing influence on its stock for some time, and last week Chairman Yaukum, of the railway board of directors, came to St. Louis to consult with local interests concerning the welfare of the road as to the best course to pursue. At first, it was rumored that some means would be found to tide the company over, but this hope was dissipated early to-day, when Judge Sanborn and attorneys and directors for the road went into secret conference.

Noon it became known that petitions were being prepared for appointment of a receiver, and the scurrying about of attorneys representing the various interests started rumors that proceedings would be opposed. These rumors were verified in part when the formal application was presented to Judge Sanborn late to-day.

Attorneys Frederick W. Lehmann and Charles Nagel, representing creditors, said they preferred to have receivers men not connected with the railroad, those opposing the appointment of President Winchell, and of Mr. West, whose trust company had handled many financial affairs of the road.

Mr. Nagel also requested that the receivership be made temporary, until he could get definite instructions from his clients.

Objections of Attorneys Lehmann and Nagel did not prevail with the court, who appointed Mr. West and President Winchell receivers.

Thomas T. Fauntleroy, of St. Louis, was appointed special commissioner to represent the court in future proceedings.

Application Before Court.
Application for the appointment of receivers was laid before the court by Henry S. Priest, representing the railroad and the bondholders, and acting in behalf of the North American Company. The North American Company is understood to hold a collateral on its loan the first mortgage bonds on the railroad's Federal land grant of 1,250,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico, and \$200,000 first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad Company a subsidiary of the Frisco.

The financial difficulties of the road were of long standing, and are attributed in part to the Southwestern Railway, which in 1912, in which the road sustained severe losses, to the increased wages of employees and to the high price of money.

The ownership of the Chicago and

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VETERANS GIVEN RALLY WELCOME TO CHATTANOOGA

Twenty-Third Reunion
of Old Soldiers of
Confederacy.

ANNUAL PARADE IS SPECTACULAR

Thousands Line Sidewalks to
View Brilliant Pageant—Business
Sessions Attended by
Crowds, Which Fill Great
Auditorium—Various Social
Affairs for Visitors.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27.—Eloquent addresses, spectacular parades and scores of social entertainments in honor of veterans, sponsors and maids of honor, characterized the opening day of the twenty-third annual reunion of the Confederate veterans in this city. The only discordant note was sounded at the first business session of the veterans, when hisses, finally drowned out by cheers, slightly delayed Governor Ben W. Hooper, of Tennessee, in delivering his address of welcome. The Tennessee executive, who is said to have been the first Republican Governor to welcome a reunion of Confederate veterans, disregarded the disturbance, and was given an ovation at the conclusion of his remarks.

Throughout the day the influx of visitors continued. Despite the coolness of the weather, hundreds of sponsors, representing almost every division in the Confederate army, participated in the parade this afternoon. In flimsy gowns, they were driven in automobiles along the principal streets in the city. Thousands lined the sidewalks to witness the pageant, while the capacity of special reviewing stands on Broad Street was taxed to the limit.

General Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and Governor Hooper, with their staffs, reviewed the parade from an official stand erected at the headquarters.

The aged veterans who thronged the streets appeared to enjoy the display immensely. Many automobiles passed, filled with women and girls. The veterans leaned far over the restraining ropes along the street, waved their hats and threw kisses to the Southern beauties. These in turn acknowledged the greetings, and tossed flowers to the soldiers.

The review to-day of the Eleventh Cavalry furnished a novel spectacle to many witnesses who have never witnessed a regular demonstration.

The cavalrymen and officers cantered through the city and passed in review before General Bennett H. Young and scores of sponsors, married and single. All the officers saluted the gray-haired veterans as they passed, and the regimental band played "Dixie."

Business sessions were held in the morning at the Hotel Hamilton, where the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Veterans. The latter elected William M. Old, of Norfolk, to succeed J. R. Parrott, of Memphis, as commander.

The new commander is the son of William W. Old, of Virginia, who served on the staff of General Early in the Valley and with General Ed Johnson. Invitations were extended to the sons to hold their 1914 reunion by members of the organization from Denver, Col., and Birmingham, Ala. The sons' reunion will be held in the city chosen by the United Confederate Veterans.

Business sessions of the United Confederate Veterans were attended by crowds which filled the City Auditorium. This building has a seating capacity of 6,000. Scores of battle-scarred Confederate flags were displayed at both sessions. One, torn almost in shreds as a result of service in the Virginia campaign, was waved from the platform by Major John Babcock, of the Fourth Alabama Division.

Eloquent addresses marked both sessions. The speakers included General Bennett H. Young, Governor Ben W. Hooper, Mayor T. C. Thompson, of Chattanooga; Governor McCleary, of Kentucky; General John P. Hickman, Mr. Alexander B. White, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Virginia F. Boyle, vice laureate of the veterans, and others.

Among the prominent Confederate women introduced before the organization to-day were Mrs. F. B. Bryan, of Memphis, "daughter of Admiral Raphael Semple, who commanded the Alabama during the War Between the States.

General Young also presented Mrs. Virginia Clay Clifton, who is the

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New Commander of Sons of Veterans



COLONEL W. W. OLD, JR., of Norfolk.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27.—William W. Old, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., late to-day was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization, now in session here. The reunion of the Sons of Veterans will be held in the city chosen for the annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans.

Other officers chosen by the Sons of Veterans were Dr. A. M. Brailsford, of Mullins, S. C., commander of the Army of Virginia Department; F. J. Mullin, Rome, Ga., commander of the Tennessee Department; Edgar Scurry, Wichita Falls, Texas, commander of the Transmississippi Department.

New members of the executive council selected to-day follow: John Balle, of Rome, Ga.; W. H. Brandon, of Little Rock, Ark.; Seymour Stewart, of St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Pritchard, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala., was chosen as historian general.

Representatives from every Southern State attended the meetings of the organizations to-day.

CITY ENTERS SUIT AGAINST TOLMAN

Acting Under Authority of Council, It Now Seeks to Recover \$4,165.65.

CLAIMS HE IS LOAN SHARK

Citizens Who Owe Dealers May Save Money by Settling With City Attorney.

By special authority of the City Council, a chancery suit was instituted yesterday in the Law and Equity Court by City Attorney H. R. Pollard against P. H. Tolman, who for some years operated a loan office in Richmond, for delinquent licenses and fines amounting in the aggregate to \$4,165.65. Papers are being prepared in about twenty similar cases for delinquent taxes growing out of the recent session of the Supreme Court of the United States, giving the city the right to control and regulate loan sharks.

The suit against Tolman is for license taxes at \$500 per year for 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, with interest, amounting to \$4,048, and for three fines of \$25 each imposed in the Hustings Court for doing business in this city for three years without a license, and for costs in each suit, amounting to \$425.

Ten Per Cent a Month.
In 1907 the city of Richmond attempted to regulate the loan shark business, the evidence showing that loans were being made to people of small income ranging up to 10 per cent a month, and in some instances the loan sharks have attempted to use the Court of Civil Justice and the High Constable's office as a means for the collection of these usurious and illegal claims. The Council in 1907 fixed a license tax of \$500 a year on private bankers charging more than the legal rate of interest. Twenty loan offices re-

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ROOSEVELT NEVER DRUNK IN HIS LIFE, HE SAYS ON STAND

Former President Admits He Is "Not a
Total Abstainer."

HAS NO TASTE FOR WHISKEY OR BEER

Testimony Shows He Drinks
Liquor or Wine When Compelled To for Indisposition or
When Conventions of
Public Occasions Require.
Other Witnesses.

Marquette, Mich., May 27.—Theodore Roosevelt, a picture of ruddy vigor and perfect health, turned a square jaw in the direction of twelve farmers, teamsters, miners and woodmen in court to-day, and said his character for sobriety was "not a total abstainer," but never intoxicated in his life. His testimony, and that of others, corroborated such a description of abstemiousness. If the sturdy-looking man, who spent seven years in performing the duties of President of the United States saw anything curious in his position of explaining to the twelve jurors that he was not really a drunkard, as charged in an alleged libelous editorial by the defendant, George A. Newett, his countenance did not betray it in the least manner.

When Mr. Pound, his counsel, after a brief outline of the plaintiff's case to the jury, called Colonel Roosevelt to the stand, the latter, who had been in court for some time, among a number of prospective witnesses and visitors, stepped briskly forward.

"Now, tell the jury," instructed the lawyer, and the client proceeded to tell.

"At public dinners I sometimes drink a glass of champagne, perhaps two; on an average, I may say one glass of champagne a month."

The witness snapped his words out in his peculiar, distinct, choppy enunciation, and added, after a momentary pause, with emphasis, "and I do that in public."

At this Judge Richard C. Flannigan, presiding over the court, rebuked an outburst of laughter.

There was a fine bed of mint at the White House," continued the witness, who was left pretty much to tell his own story. Then his eyes sparkled, and he said:

"I may have drunk half a dozen mint juleps in a year."

A light supply of wine and liquor was taken on the African expedition, and of this a bottle of brandy was taken along for Colonel Roosevelt.

The physician of the outfit measured it out to him from time to time for chills or other reasons.

"I touched nothing else in the eleven months," continued the witness, "and the doctor, apparently out of a whim, at the end of the trip measured what was left, and found that I had consumed just seven ounces."

Attorney Horace Andrews, of the defense, devoted little time to explanation, and made no great effort to change the testimony, but interposed several objections of a minor nature, but the witness, deeply interested and stirred, as he seemed to be, always stopped short and waited for the ruling of the court.

The witness explained detestation for whiskey and beer. Of the latter, he could remember having taken only one mouthful in his life. That was at a smotherer Clay Smith, Milwaukee, where he was urged to pay the tribute of a swallow of the amber brew. As for whiskey, he got it mostly under great duress, as he said, from his doctors, who put a teaspoonful of it in milk, which he sometimes pressed upon him on occasions of extreme fatigue.

Light Wine With Meals.
In evidence the former President's

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SENATE AUTHORIZES SWEEPING INQUIRY

Committee to Investigate Conditions in Regard to Miners' Strike in West Virginia.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—By the viva voce vote the Senate to-day adopted the resolution authorizing a sweeping investigation of conditions preceding and accompanying the strike of the miners in the Paint Creek region of West Virginia. The resolution, introduced in somewhat different form by Senator Kern, has been before the Senate for a month, the subject of many bills, resolutions and scores of speeches of commendation.

Under the resolution's authority, the Senate, through the Education and Labor Commission, will look into charges of peonage in West Virginia; of violation of the immigration laws; of interference with the mails and post-offices, and of violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States in the trial of citizens by a military tribunal. It will examine reported combinations among operators in violation of the Sherman antitrust act, and alleged discrimination by immigration authorities, and determine whether arms and explosives were imported into Paint Creek for improper use.

Terms of the authorization are so broad that the committee will be free to inquire into anything and everything which figured in the troubles between the miners and the operators.

In the history of the nation, so far as Senators have shown in debate, to be made of the acts of a State by a legislative branch of the Federal government. The strike in the Coeur d'Alene mining region, in Idaho, was investigated by a House committee in 1900.

Will Begin To-Day.
The Education and Labor Commission will meet probably to-morrow to begin its work. Its first action will be the naming of a subcommittee to make a trip to the strike region to examine witnesses.

Senator Borah will be chairman, and Senators Shields, Swanson, Martine and Kenyon will be other members. The

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NOT MISREPRESENTED BY GARY AND FRICK

Testimony to Prove There Was
No Deception of Roosevelt as
Alleged by Government.

New York, May 27.—Testimony to prove that Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and H. C. Frick, its director, did not deceive President Roosevelt, as alleged by the government, when they told him it was necessary for the corporation to take over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, was given by Thomas W. Joyce, a security clerk in the office of J. P. Morgan & Company. According to the government complaint, Gary and Frick misrepresented the facts when they told President Roosevelt that the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley held a majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and that the firm would fail and the panic be accentuated unless the stock pledged as collateral for loans was exchanged for bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. It was not true, the complaint stated, that Moore & Schley had an amount of the stock even approximating a majority.

Reported to Morgan.
To-day Mr. Joyce testified that on Sunday, November 3, 1907, the day before Gary and Frick went to Washington to see the President, he had made an examination of Moore & Schley's books at the direction of Mr. Morgan, and found that firm had 157,700 shares out of the Tennessee Company's total outstanding stock of 238,000 shares, of which only 26,000 shares were not tied up in collateral pledged for loans. He said he had so reported to Mr. Morgan at the meeting of financiers held that night at the Morgan library.

Mr. Gary followed Joyce on the stand, but after testifying briefly concerning the organization and growth of the Illinois Steel Company, of which he was a director in the early days of the steel industry, he was excused.

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LOMAX IS FIGHTING HIS LAST BATTLE

Death of Gallant Confederate
Officer Hourly Expected by
Members of Family.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, May 27.—Although Major-General Lomax, the well-known Confederate officer, who is in Providence Hospital in a desperate condition as the result of a fractured hip, has been expected to pass away since yesterday morning, a report made to the Times-Dispatch correspondent to-night is to the effect that he is still alive.

As announced last night, hope has been abandoned, and the immediate members of the family are at the hospital awaiting the end, which may come at any moment.

Since the first announcement last week of General Lomax's condition, many friends have shown their love and sympathy for the gallant Confederate soldier, who is now fighting his last earthly battle. Beautiful flowers continue to be sent both to the residence of General Lomax and to the hospital, where he is slowly breathing his last. The members of the family who are gathered around

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BULK OF ESTATE IS LEFT TO WIDOW

Will of Henry M. Flagler, Made
in 1898, Is Filed at St.
Augustine.

St. Augustine, Fla., May 27.—Henry M. Flagler's will was filed to-day, and under it J. R. Parrott is to retain the head of the Florida East Coast Railroad so long as he may desire. This provision, it is stated, is in recognition of his long and faithful service and great executive ability displayed in handling Mr. Flagler's properties.

The estate is estimated to be worth between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000, and most of it goes to the widow.

The son, Harry, will receive 5,000 shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

J. R. Parrott, W. H. Beardsley and William Kenan, a brother of Mr. Flagler, are named trustees under the will, which includes, among other bequests, a gift of \$75,000 to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, of St. Augustine; \$50,000 to the University of Florida, and \$15,000 to Stetson University. To J. R. Parrott Mr. Flagler also left \$100,000.

There were many small bequests to friends and servants. All the rest of the estate was bequeathed to the widow. The will was made in 1898, and bears six codicils.

AMERICAN COLONY MAY BE WIPED OUT

Lives of Scores in Grave Peril as
Result of Battle Between Federal
and Rebel Armies.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Guaymas, Mexico, May 27.—The lives of scores of Americans are in grave peril in this city as a result of a fierce battle which is raging between the Federal army, encamped here, and the rebel forces, which began the attack this morning.

Dieder Masson, the French aviator, during the day circled above the city's roofs in his aeroplane, dropping bombs. A number of these dropped in the principal business district, doing great damage to property and causing considerable loss of life.

Masson also made several flights over the harbor, where he dropped bombs on the deck of the Federal warship Guerrero, lying at anchor.

The main portion of the rebel forces is now less than ten miles from Guaymas, and advancing rapidly. Fierce fighting was in progress this evening between the Federals and the advance guard of the rebels.

Guaymas is in a state of siege. There is a large American colony in the heart of the city, which may be wiped out at any moment.

FLY FROM MILAN TO ROME

Two Aviators Cover 410 Miles in Six
Hours and Seven Minutes.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Rome, May 27.—Two Italian aviators, DeRoy and Covasco, made a fast flight in a monoplane to-day from Milan to Rome. They covered the 410 miles in six hours and seven minutes.

As the monoplane passed over Pisa the King and Queen followed the flight with field glasses from a position in their hunting lodge at San Rossore.

BEST SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA
Standard or tourist. Later personally conducted with citizens' car. Excursion. Berth 3. Wash-B-Sunset Route, 37 E. Main.

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